



联合国



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多边基金执行委员会
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双边合作进度报告

本文件包括：

- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 澳大利亚、加拿大、德国、意大利、瑞典和联合王国的双边进度报告（2003年1月至12月）

基金秘书处的评论和建议

评论

1. 参与双边合作活动的下列国家提交了进度报告（见附件一至附件五）：澳大利亚、加拿大、德国、意大利、瑞典（只有数据库）和联合王国。另外还包括比利时、以色列和波兰根据从这些国家收到的电子邮件而取消或完成的项目方面的信息。双边机构还提供了进度报告数据库中的数据。双边数据库信息载于合并进度报告，以 Microsoft Excel XP 电子表格形式编写的该报告见基金秘书处网站（www.unmfs.org）。
2. 没有收到芬兰、法国、日本和瑞士的进度报告。这些国家以前的进度报告所提供的数据或已批准的项目清单见总表。谨提议执行委员会请这些国家向第四十四次会议提交进度报告，因为双边机构的进度报告是所有批准资金是否已经支付或者是否应酌情连同利息一起偿还的唯一财务指示。
3. 数据库还包括来自曾参与双边合作的其他国家的以前进度报告提供的其他数据（包括奥地利、丹麦、新加坡、南非和美利坚合众国报告已经完成的项目数据）。这些数据载于合并进度报告（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/10）。
4. 第 39/18 号决定批准了捷克共和国、匈牙利和斯洛伐克共和国的请求，但认为环境规划署应承担报告项目支出和执行情况的全部责任。环境规划署没有提供这些国家的数据，谨提议执行委员会请环境规划署向第四十四次会议提供这些国家在延期执行项目和完成项目并有余额的情况下的数据。
5. 表 1 是双边合作摘要。为双边活动批准的资金共计 6,500 多万美元。该表表明已经完成的双边活动占 57%。虽然大多数双边项目是非投资项目，但双边机构估计其项目一旦完成，每年将会逐步淘汰 4,324 ODP 吨。已完成的双边项目导致淘汰了 764 ODP 吨。已完成的项目双边活动的付款率为 66%。

表 1
双边合作年度摘要

批准年份	批准号码*	完成号码	完成百分数	将被逐步淘汰的 ODP*	已淘汰的 ODP *	已淘汰的 ODP 消费百分比	批准资金加调整 (美元)	已付资金 (美元)	已付资金百分比	余额 (美元)	本年度的估计付款 (美元)	批准的支助费用 (美元)	支助费用调整 (美元)
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1992	18	18	100%	0	0	0%	2,883,669	2,883,669	100%	0	0	0	0
1993	10	10	100%	0	0	0%	1,445,586	1,445,586	100%	0	0	0	0
1994	30	30	100%	229	243	106%	3,221,801	3,190,374	99%	31,427	0	0	0
1995	17	17	100%	234	296	127%	4,925,449	4,654,902	95%	270,547	0	0	0
1996	26	26	100%	218	38	17%	3,513,121	3,423,782	97%	89,339	0	0	0
1997	32	29	91%	154	0	0%	4,239,759	3,274,786	77%	964,973	210,000	1,500	0
1998	40	29	73%	66	21	32%	4,494,352	3,831,567	85%	662,785	419,974	0	0
1999	61	37	61%	586	24	4%	12,972,053	8,904,272	69%	4,067,781	2,167,160	952,433	0
2000	29	11	38%	943	67	7%	4,837,561	4,063,136	84%	774,425	647,718	526,448	0
2001	41	12	29%	1,093	68	6%	7,745,351	4,806,399	62%	2,938,952	1,627,895	896,577	-11,754
2002	64	10	16%	525	0	0%	8,933,499	2,328,208	26%	6,605,291	3,197,321	894,895	87,666
2003	32	0	0%	275	8	3%	6,330,995	267,233	4%	6,063,762	2,545,322	743,180	0
Total	400	229	57%	4,324	764	18%	65,543,196	43,073,913	66%	22,469,283	10,815,391	4,015,033	75,912

* 关闭和转让的项目除外。
包括项目编制。

延迟执行

6. 考虑到按照执行委员会的决定从清单上取消的任何项目，延迟执行的双边合作项目共有 15 个。其中包括 2003 年没有收到其进度报告的法国的三个项目。这三个项目以前被归类为延迟执行的项目，法国已经连续两次会议没有向执行委员会提供关于这些项目的报告。根据项目撤销程序（第 26/2 号决定），应当向第四十四次会议提交关于这些项目的进度报告，以确定在消除引起执行延期的障碍方面是否有任何进展。表 2 列出的是双边机构延期执行的项目，这些机构应向第四十四次会议提供这些项目的修订报告。

表 2
延迟执行的项目

正确编码	机构	项目标题	延期类型
KEN/FUM/26/DEM/20	加拿大	甲基溴替代示范方案	延期 12 个月
LEB/REF/28/TAS/29	法国	制冷剂管理计划余留问题和编制减少离心冷却器氟氯化碳 (CFC) 排放量的战略和项目	延期 12 个月
MOR/REF/32/TAS/42	法国	冷藏技术援助——培训和示范项目	延期 12 个月
SYR/REF/29/INV/56	法国	减少中央空调的 CFC 排放量	延期 12 个月
ALG/FOA/31/INV/44	德国	阿尔及利亚 Mousse Polyrethane(AMP)的转产	延期 12 个月
ALG/FOA/32/INV/45	德国	SOFTPM, Choupot Oran 向液态二氧化碳技术的转换	延期 12 个月
ALG/FOA/32/INV/46	德国	Matelas Souf 向液态二氧化碳技术的转换	延期 12 个月
CPR/REF/27/INV/282	德国	在中国航空工业集团昆明冰箱厂的家用冰箱和冰柜生产中停止使用 CFC-11 和 CFC-12	延期 12 个月
IND/FOA/36/INV/350	德国	将精密工程工具和组件公司的 CFC-11 转换为水技术	延期 12 个月
IND/FOA/36/INV/351	德国	将 Pramukh Poly-Products 的 CFC-11 转换为水技术	延期 12 个月
IND/REF/32/TAS/288	德国	制订减少和取消维修行业使用 CFC 制冷剂的国家战略	延期 12 个月
IRA/FOA/34/INV/114	德国	在 Iranogharb 的软制泡沫生产中从使用 CFC 改为使用液态二氧化碳	延期 12 个月
IRA/FOA/35/INV/116	德国	在 Esfanj Jajerood 塑料公司的软制泡沫生产中从使用 CFC 改为使用液态二氧化碳	延期 12 个月
KEN/FUM/39/INV/33	德国	有助于在所有其他菜园的土壤熏蒸中逐步淘汰甲基溴的技术转让 (第一阶段)	延期 12 个月
KEN/REF/36/TAS/27	德国	制冷剂管理计划修订稿的项目编制	延期 12 个月

双边活动概要

7. 在现有的 171 个双边项目中，有 65 个项目与制冷剂管理计划或其组成部分有关。43 个项目是投资项目，为此开展了 22 项技术援助活动、5 项培训活动、15 项项目编制活动、12 个哈龙库项目、6 项回收和再循环活动、一项示范活动和两项体制建设活动。

澳大利亚

8. 附件一载有澳大利亚的进度报告叙述。澳大利亚目前执行的项目有 17 个，其中 16 个是澳大利亚对执行委员会 2002 年 1 月批准的太平洋岛屿国家区域战略所作的贡献。这些项目的澳大利亚部分包括培训制冷技工和海关官员以及协助执行消耗臭氧层物质管理条例。澳大利亚指出，“制冷良好做法”讲习班对所有参与国都产生了影响。一些国家参加了有关制订消耗臭氧层物质管理条例的两个区域会议。澳大利亚进度报告介绍进一步说明了澳大利亚为加速参与国管理进程所采取的尝试性措施。应当指出的是，蒙特利尔议定书缔约方发现参与太平洋岛屿国家区域战略的若干国家没有履约，其中包括：马绍尔群岛

（数据不完整）、密克罗尼西亚（数据报告，附件 A 和 E）和瑙鲁（数据报告和基准年）。但帕劳和瓦努阿图等国家又回到履约状态。

不受不断监测或取消限制的活动

9. 正在执行的其余的澳大利亚项目是 2000 年 12 月批准、与加大大政府联合执行的印度国家哈龙管理和哈龙库方案(IND/HAL/32/TAS/281)。2003 年在新德里成立了作为国家哈龙库操作机构的哈龙管理咨询小组，哈龙库操作员已经接受了技术培训。开发了国家哈龙数据库。

调整

10. 越南项目(VIE/REF/20/DEM/14)已经完成，项目余额将予以返还，但有待项目厅确认。

比利时

11. 玻利维亚的 Quimica Andina 泡沫塑料项目(BOL/FOA/28/INV/10)在第四十二次会议上被取消(第 41/15(h)(ii)号决定)。比利时政府正等待开发计划署关于返还这一被取消项目资金的最后财务信息。虽然缔约方第十四次会议认为玻利维亚没有履约，但目前它已回到履约状态。

12. 谨提议执行委员会请开发计划署在报告余额问题时向第四十四次会议提交关于这一取消项目返还资金数额的报告。

加拿大

13. 附件二载有加拿大的进度报告叙述。加拿大正在执行的双边项目有 21 个，其中大部分与制冷级管理计划有关。它已完成了另外 38 个项目，并取消了一个项目。目前执行的加拿大双边项目预计在完成时最终会淘汰 348.5 ODP 吨。加拿大正在贝宁、玻利维亚、智利、古巴、圣基茨和尼维斯以及圣卢西亚等国执行制冷剂管理计划。另外还在印度（与澳大利亚一道）和加勒比执行哈龙库项目，在印度尼西亚和肯尼亚执行甲基溴项目，在牙买加执行 CFC 逐步淘汰计划，在摩尔多瓦执行甲基溴技术援助项目和在哥伦比亚执行培训项目。

14. 加拿大在贝宁、玻利维亚、古巴和圣基茨和尼维斯的制冷剂管理计划活动被延迟。其中有些活动预计在 2004 年完成。

15. 良好做法守则草案在贝宁最后审定（BEN/REF/32/TAS/10）。

16. 加拿大报告说玻利维亚 2004 年 3 月通过了有助于推进海关培训 (BOL/REF/36/TRA/19) 和回收和再循环项目 (BOL/REF/39/TAS/23) 的立法, 但要求智利通过的关于其回收和再循环项目 (CHI/REF/35/TAS/147) 的立法尚未通过, 预计将派出一特派团前去推动这一项目的执行。谨提议执行委员会要求在延期执行报告方面向第四十四次会议提交关于这一项目现状的报告。

17. 加拿大指出, 它目前在肯尼亚执行的甲基溴项目 (KEN/FUM/26/DEM/20) 确定硅藻土提炼在肯尼亚行不通, 但该项目将继续测试一种称作 Super Actellic 的谷物防虫剂, 并计划举办更多的讲习班。为新批准的加拿大在印度尼西亚的甲基溴全部淘汰项目编制了协议草案 (IDS/FUM/41/INV/158)。

延迟执行的项目

18. 一个加拿大双边项目被归类为延迟执行的项目, 即摩尔多瓦甲基溴项目 (MOL/FUM/30/TAS/06)。该项目去年也被列为延期执行的项目。

被认为没有履约的国家的活动

19. 加拿大正在圣基茨和尼维斯执行一个政策援助项目 (STK/REF/24/TAS/04), 关于该活动的报告, 见履约情况/前景文件 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/6)。谨提议执行委员会考虑要求就延迟执行的项目问题向第四十四次会议再提交一份项目情况报告。

德国

20. 附件三载有德国的进度报告叙述。德国正在执行的有 69 个双边项目, 另外还完成了 62 个项目, 有两个项目被取消。德国的 69 个执行中项目中有 24 个是投资项目, 其中包括: 在阿尔及利亚的 3 个泡沫塑料项目, 在巴西的一个 CFC 逐步淘汰计划项目, 在中国的两个制冷项目, 在印度的两个泡沫塑料项目, 在伊朗的 7 个泡沫塑料项目和一个 CFC 逐步淘汰计划项目, 在约旦的一个甲基溴投资项目, 在肯尼亚的一个甲基溴和溶剂项目, 在莱索托、毛里求斯、纳米比亚和巴布亚新几内亚的一个 CFC 逐步淘汰计划项目和在坦桑尼亚的一个制冷项目。德国的执行中项目在完成后最终将会淘汰 1,875 ODP 吨。

21. 德国正在安哥拉、博茨瓦纳、埃及、埃塞俄比亚、冈比亚、利比里亚、莫桑比克、塞舌尔、斯威士兰、叙利亚和坦桑尼亚执行制冷剂管理计划活动。德国制冷剂管理计划活动的执行大体上延迟了 2 到 4 年。

22. 德国目前有 306,780 美元项目编制资金, 可用于准备以下国家的活动: 阿尔及利亚 (逐步淘汰行业)、博茨瓦纳 (制冷)、克罗地亚 (哈龙)、古巴 (逐步淘汰行业)、埃塞俄比亚 (制冷)、马拉维 (制冷)、摩洛哥 (哈龙)、莫桑比克 (制冷)、坦桑尼亚

(制冷)、乌干达(制冷)、赞比亚(制冷)和津巴布韦(逐步淘汰行业)。项目编制延迟了1到3.5年。

延迟执行的项目

23. 德国有11个双边项目被列为延迟执行的项目，其中包括中国的昆明制冷项目(CPR/REF/27/INV/282)，阿尔及利亚的SOFTPM和Matelas Souf液态二氧化碳泡沫塑料项目(ALG/FOA/32/INV/45-46)。

24. 阿尔及利亚的泡沫塑料项目经常延迟。德国指出，多边基金下的大多数液态二氧化碳转换都是由一两个主要供应商来完成。供应商在管理项目进度方面起着至关重要的作用，因为如果公司的技术条件或投入资本发生变化，就要对供应商进行清理。不过，由于在联合国和双边项目下进行了大量的转换工作，主要供应商管理、考察和清理装置的能力已经达到上限。因此很难组织和实现有效的时间管理和考察协调，从而在总体上延误了这些项目的执行，特别是当受援国出于各种原因要求对最后安装进行意料外的修改时。这已经对阿尔及利亚项目产生了影响。

25. 此外，阿尔及利亚Mousse Polyurethane泡沫塑料项目(ALG/FOA/31/INV/44)也出现了延误，该公司不得不进行安装和材料投资，以便利设备的安装。阿尔及利亚的SOFTPM液态二氧化碳泡沫塑料项目(ALG/FOA/32/INV/45)没有什么进展，因为在交付输送系统方面始终存在问题，该公司想对现有系统进行整修。但改用液态二氧化碳技术的Metlas Souf泡沫塑料项目(ALG/FOA/32/INV/46)取得了一些进展，因为输送修改已经完成。

多年协议

26. 德国在巴西、伊朗、肯尼亚、莱索托、毛里求斯、纳米比亚和巴布亚新几内亚执行的多年协议有7项。德国还在印度执行2004年批准的2项逐步淘汰CFC和CTC的多年协议。

被认为没有履约的国家的活动

27. 德国正在安哥拉执行体制建设项目(ANG/SEV/38/INS/03)，并在埃塞俄比亚(ETH/REF/26/TAS/06)和纳米比亚(NAM/REF/26/TAS/06)各执行一项技术援助项目。在缔约方第十四次会议的决定中认为没有履约的安哥拉、埃塞俄比亚和纳米比亚在缔约方第十五次会议上已回到履约状态。德国还在其他被认为不履约的国家执行项目，其中包括在利比里亚执行制冷剂管理计划(LIR/REF/41/TAS/04-06 & 08 & LIR/REF/41/TRA/03)，在尼日利亚执行哈龙库(NIR/HAL/37/TAS/103)，在巴布亚新几内亚执行最终逐步淘汰管理计划(PNG/PHA/39/INV/05)。关于这些活动的报告见履约情况/前景文件(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/6)。

不受不断监测或取消限制的活动

28. 德国在埃及有三个现行项目，其资金已转移给代其执行的工发组织：埃及的国家回收和再循环网络项目(EGY/REF/29/TAS/75)，修改法律规定项目(EGY/REF/29/TAS/74)和非正式部门的制冷剂管理计划项目(EGY/REF/29/TAS/76)。德国指出，2004年将与埃及国家臭氧机构就继续执行搁置项目进行协商。

29. 肯尼亚的制冷剂管理计划修订稿(KEN/REF/36/TAS/27)由于该国没有举办国家海关培训讲习班而被延迟。国家臭氧机构现在证实，海关讲习班将在2004年6月举行，肯尼亚决定编制结束性淘汰管理计划，而不是制冷剂管理计划修订稿。

30. 博茨瓦纳的制冷剂管理计划修订稿(BOT/REF/39/PRP/07)由于国家臭氧机构认为只有在完成制冷剂管理计划后才能开始编制制冷剂管理计划修订稿而被延迟。

多边基金在南非的设备

31. 德国指出，南非被选定为安装德国双边项目(AFR/HAL/35/TAS/29)哈龙再生设备的地点，该项目是为东部和南部非洲网络的某个区域哈龙库执行的。南非不符合从多边基金接受资助的条件，缔约方第十五次会议请全球环境基金来处理任何ODS逐步淘汰方案。

32. 德国指出，南非共和国没有收到多边基金的任何资助。实际上，参与国就这一地点达成一致是因为被选定的公司在东部和南部非洲的大多数国家都有基地，而约翰内斯堡保养良好的道路可以通往附近的博茨瓦纳、莱索托、纳米比亚和津巴布韦，具有战略性的地理位置。在德国看来，设备必须是可移动的，将可转移到埃塞俄比亚这个最北边的参与国。

甲基溴

33. 约旦的甲基溴逐步淘汰项目(JOR/FUM/29/INV/54)指出该项目已经按照协议要求逐步淘汰了108 ODP吨左右的甲基溴。2003年，西瓜嫁接的第一个季节成功结束，第二个季节已经开始。农民以及私营部门的苗圃已开始从商业方面使用这一技术。在推行土壤日晒和生物杀虫方面开展的活动也越来越多。

34. 德国报告说，肯尼亚的甲基溴逐步淘汰项目(KEN/FUM/39/INV/33)取得了初步成功，为有效执行该项目作了必要的安排，包括关于肯尼亚政府、德国技术合作署和开发计划署之间协议的安排。购买必要的设施和挑选当地顾问的准备工作现已就绪。

35. 关于也门的甲基溴逐步淘汰项目(YEM/FUM/41/TAS/21)，德国指出，虽然该项目是2003年12月批准的，但现已起草了一份项目协议，也门政府目前正在审议该协议。在MB使用率最高的地区进行了实地考察，并制订了2004年工作计划，以实现也门减少20%的目标。

14 个非洲国家的制冷剂管理计划(RMP)

36. 在德国执行制冷剂管理计划的 14 个国家中，有 12 个国家已经完成了国家制冷剂管理计划活动。有两个国家还在进行作为国家制冷剂管理计划活动组成部分的技工培训，该培训将于 2004 年 7 月完成。还有三个国家将在 2004 年 8 月前完成海关培训，这是 14 个东部和南部非洲国家区域项目的一部分。

37. 在完成立法方面仍然有一些延迟，而立法是在安哥拉开展大多数制冷剂管理计划（ANG/REF/39/TAS/04）项目活动的一个前提条件。在安哥拉，已经起草了一份草案，但尚未获得通过。由于缺乏培训人员，博茨瓦纳的政策发展项目(BOT/REF/26/TAS/06)继续延迟执行。德国指出，培训技工的活动没有完成的原因是培训人员忙于他们的正规课程，没有时间进行制冷剂管理计划规定的培训。培训人员向国家臭氧机构保证，他们一直在使用制冷剂管理计划活动提供的设备对学生进行培训。

38. 莫桑比克的政策和条例项目(MOZ/REF/26/TAS/07)也有延迟问题。该项目的所有资金都已经支付，因为，按照德国的说法，莫桑比克要求提前转移现有的技工培训资金。培训尚未开始，条例仍然有待批准。德国指出，海关官员在努力执行条例中规定的条件草案方面十分积极主动。

以色列

39. 以色列已经退还了国际甲基溴履约协助讲习班(GLO/FUM/37/TRA/240)的剩余资金，因此该项目从财务方面来说可视为已经完成。

意大利

40. 附件四载有意大利的进度报告叙述。意大利正在执行的有 7 个投资项目，这些项目一经完成，将逐步淘汰 440 ODP 吨甲基溴。意大利将在 2004 年完成 4 个泡沫塑料项目和一个制冷项目，它在中国的制冷项目和在罗马尼亚的甲基溴投资项目将于 2005 年完成。

波兰

41. 波兰指出，波兰对开发计划署正在执行的海关培训项目的投资已经完成，并支付了资金(VIE/REF/34/TAS/37)。因此，该项目从财务方面来说可视为已经完成。

瑞典

42. 附件五载有瑞典的进度报告叙述。除两个已完成的项目外，瑞典正在执行的项目有 9 个。执行中的项目包括：在亚洲的关于非法贸易的项目；为克罗地亚编制结束性淘汰管理计划；在老挝建立许可证制度；在菲律宾与世界银行联合执行两期 CFC 逐步淘汰国家项

目；在泰国与世界银行联合建立哈龙库；在塞尔维亚和黑山与工发组织联合制订 CFC 维修行业计划，以及在全球区域拟订一个手册项目。

多年协议

43. 瑞典正与世界银行在菲律宾联合执行国家 CFC 逐步淘汰计划(PHI/PHA/38/TAS/68 和 PHI/PHA/41/TAS/72)。瑞典负责技术援助活动。计划于 2003 年 5 月成立一个项目管理办公室。第三十八次会议上批准的 2002 年期预计将在 12 个月后完成。瑞典指出，它在 2003 年底以前已经支付了为本期批准的 152,400 美元中的 32,020 美元，并执行了与训练员培训、设备要求和技工资格有关的三项任务。秘书处还指出，2003 年期没有提出更多的意见，至 2003 年底，为 PHI/PHA/41/TAS/72 批准的 166,134 美元分文未付。2003 年期的目的与 2002 年期不同，它的目的是为了协助项目执行和监测单位。请瑞典说明 2003 年在这方面开展了哪些活动。

44. 瑞典还与工发组织联合为克罗地亚执行结束性淘汰管理计划，即 CRO/PHA/39/TAS/18。秘书处请其提供更多信息，说明 2003 年在这方面所开展的活动。

不受不断监测或取消限制的活动

45. 瑞典正在执行泰国哈龙库项目(THA/HAL/29/TAS/120)中的技术援助部分。瑞典说明它已于 2001 年 5 月将项目资金转给了世界银行，但过去两年没有向秘书处报告支付情况。

46. 老挝的许可证制度发展项目 (LAO/REF/34/TAS/05) 应当是于 2003 年 12 月完成。瑞典的进度报告指出剩下的唯一活动是编制和分发关于进出口许可证制度的手册。

47. 国家维修行业逐步淘汰 CFC 计划 (YUG/PHA/40/PRP/21) 即将提交给第四十三次会议。截至 2003 年 12 月底，瑞典只支付了为编制该项目批准的 65,000 美元中的 8,529 美元。秘书处问是否应退还本项目没有使用的资金，但截至本文发稿时，瑞典还没有作出答复。

联合王国

48. 联合王国在墨西哥的减让性贷款项目(MEX/REF/28/INV/95)已在 2004 年 2 月完成，但截至本进度报告报告所述期，该项目在 2003 年 12 月 31 日仍然是一个执行中的项目。联合王国提供了详细的进度报告（见附件五）。

49. 该项目的批准金额为 500,000 美元，但它收到的对应出资比起初预期的要多。联合王国指出，从政府、电子工业和受益人的第一批投资开始，到现在已经偿还了 777,857 美

元，贷款偿还率为 100%。能源节约比提议数字高 36%。替换过程中的冷风机替换贷款已有 20 多项，在发起工业推广活动后，预计会有更多的贷款。

建议

谨提议执行委员会：

1. 赞赏地注意到澳大利亚、加拿大、德国、瑞典和联合王国提交的进度报告，以及比利时、以色列和波兰提供的信息。
2. 请芬兰、法国、日本和瑞士等国政府向执行委员会第四十四次会议提交进度报告。
3. 请环境规划署根据第 39/18 号决定就延迟执行的项目和已完成并有余额的项目向第四十四次会议提交进度报告。
4. 请加拿大、法国和德国等国政府向执行委员会第四十四次会议提交关于延迟执行的项目的报告。
5. 请开发计划署代表比利时政府在报告余额问题时向执行委员会第四十四次会议提交一份报告，说明业已取消的项目，即玻利维亚 Quimica Andina 泡沫塑料项目（BOL/FOA/28/INV/10）所归还的资金数额。
6. 监测以下延迟执行的项目并注意它们的缓慢进展：
 - (a) 智利的回收和再循环项目(CHI/REF/35/TAS/19)；
 - (b) 加拿大执行的协助圣基茨和尼维斯制订政策和条例项目（STK/REF/24/TAS/04）；
以及
 - (c) 德国执行的埃及国家回收和再循环项目(EGY/REF/29/TAS/75)。

Annex I

PROGRESS REPORT OF AUSTRALIA

BILATERAL AGENCIES PROGRESS REPORT - AUSTRALIA

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As at 31 December 2003, the Executive Committee has approved 26 activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of Australia to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US\$ 1 172 339 approved*, US\$ 848,664 has been disbursed including completed projects. The remainder of the approved funding relates to projects approved in 2000 and 2002. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (US dollars)**</u>
1992	34 974
1993	4 317
1994	66 800
1995	120 896
1996	423 652
1997	0
1998	0
1999	0
2000	245 700
2001	0
2002	276 000
2003	0
TOTAL	1 172 339

** Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds.

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Australia's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved * (US dollars)
Country Programmes	-	-
Demonstration Projects	2	423,652
Institutional Strengthening	-	-
Investment Projects	-	
Project Preparation	-	-
Technical Assistance	20	642 596
Training	3	106 091
TOTAL	26	1 172 339

* Adjusted amount - includes any adjustments for unutilised funds.

II. Project Completions since Last Report

VIE/REF/20/DEM/14: Demonstration project CFC recycling and emissions reduction in the commercial refrigeration sector

In Australia's last annual progress report it was noted that Australia was awaiting the PCR from UNDP for the above project. This PCR is attached to this report and replicates the PCR previously submitted by UNDP, except to the extent that it also cites Australia's involvement in the project.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

N/A

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

All of the Government of Australia's bilateral activities are considered non-investment projects. Australia notes that, since its last progress report, it agreed to reclassify the *National Halon Management and Banking Programme* that Australia is implementing in cooperation with the Government of Canada (formerly:IND/HAL/32/INV/281) as a non-investment technical assistance project.

Of the 26 approved activities, the Government of Australia has completed 7 and 17 are classified as ongoing. 16 of Australia's ongoing projects consist of Australia's contribution to the Pacific Island Countries Regional Strategy approved by the Executive Committee in January 2002. One project, *Replacement of methyl bromide with non- ozone depleting substances in grain storage: KEN/FUM/21/DEM/12* was cancelled at the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the undisbursed balance of US\$91 869 was returned for reprogramming on 29 June 2000. A Project Cancellation Report was submitted to the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. Another project, *Implementation of the RMP: Programme for the recovery and recycling of CFC 12 refrigerant: VIE/REF/34/TAS/34* was transferred to UNDP for implementation as Australia could not reach agreement with UNDP on implementation modalities.

Brief progress reports on the Government of Australia's 17 ongoing investment activities are provided below.

IND/HAL/32/TAS/281: National Halon Management and Banking Programme

The 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee approved IND/HAL/32/TAS/281 in December 2000. This project is being implemented jointly with the Government of Canada in India.

The following activities have been completed as planned in 2003:

- Construction of the National Halon Bank facility in New Delhi. Several key halon owners/users from both Government and the private sector obtaining benefit from the facility's reclamation and quality assurance services;
- Installation of the facility's equipment;
- Training of facility personnel in the equipment's operation;
- Establishment of the Halon Management Group/Advisory Forum; and
- Development of the national halon database.

Implementation of the following activities has commenced and are planned for completion in 2004:

- Data collection for input into the national critical halon users database;
- *Fire engineering & system maintenance training courses for large halon owners/users*: course material for technical information seminars and for the training of their service personnel in halon handling best practice (including decommissioning and ongoing servicing and maintenance) are complete and target owner/users have been identified. Technical information seminars and training are yet to be completed;
- *Technical assistance/consultancy services to critical halon users*: individual halon phase out plans for critical users are yet to be completed. Associated technical information seminars and personnel training are to be held in conjunction with above seminars and training for large halon owner/users where appropriate;
- *Technical assistance for the collection, storage and transportation of halon from non-critical users to the Bank*: development and implementation of national program underway; and,
- *Public education and awareness activities*: Ongoing. A significant public awareness activity was undertaken at the major biannual Fire India conference and exhibition in Mumbai, 2-4 February 2004. At the conference, attended by over 1000 delegates from the government and private sectors, several technical presentations were made on: the national halon bank, fire safety and environment protection after the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols, India's revised Fire Codes, halon alternatives, and fire protection equipment maintenance requirements. In addition, brochures promoting the national halon bank and management program were provided to participants.

First disbursements for this project occurred in 2002. As at 31 December 2003, US\$ 108 950 had been disbursed. Please note that the planned completion date for the project has been changed from January 2004 to July 2004.

***FSM/REF/36/TAS/01; FSM/REF/36/TAS/02; KIR/REF/36/TAS/02;
KIR/REF/36/TAS/03; MAS/REF/36/TAS/02; MAS/REF/36/TAS/04;
SOI/REF/36/TAS/02; SOI/REF/36/TAS/04; TON/REF/36/TAS/01 ;
TON/REF/36/TAS/03;TTR/REF/36/TAS/01; TTR/REF/36/TAS/02;
TUV/REF/36/TAS/02; TUV/REF/36/TAS/04; VAN/REF/36/TAS/02;
VAN/REF/36/TAS/04: Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries.***

The 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved *the Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries* in March 2002. This project is being jointly implemented by Australia and UNEP. The project is due to be completed in 2005.

Australia is responsible for the following components of this project:

1. training programme for refrigeration technicians including MAC recovery and recycling equipment; and
2. assistance for enforcing ODS regulations and training programme for customs officers.

Seven train-the-trainer workshops on "Good Practices in Refrigeration" were successfully conducted in 2003 completing the first phase of Australia's component of the Regional Strategy. All participating countries were involved in these workshops.

The second milestone “training programme for customs officers” is dependant upon each participating country first implementing appropriate ODS regulations. In that regard:

- model regulations and UNEP publications “ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems – Resource Module” and “Regulations to Control ODS: A Guidebook” were circulated to each country participating in the strategy during 2002;
- a regional meeting of participants in 2003 shared experience to date in developing and implementing the regulations, including lessons learned in identifying the most appropriate legislative instruments and securing political support; and
- country-specific advice on the detail of their ODS Regulations has been provided to each participating country.

The Marshall Islands has shown the most progress to date in developing their regulations. Their Regulations have been approved for public hearing and Cabinet final approval. While Tonga, Palau, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu have also made some progress, the remaining PICs have made little progress.

The varying degrees of progress made by the respective countries appears to be partly due to the difficulty in securing high level political support and commitment to developing and implementing ODS regulations. Also most of the countries have limited domestic access to people with the necessary legal qualifications and legislative drafting experience.

Australia has sought to address the former issue by raising the project’s profile at ministerial level forums, such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) 4th Ministers Forum in September 2003. The record of this Forum noted its support for the project. In regard to the latter issue, Australia is exploring the possibility that an Australian volunteer with legal training may be placed in Kiribati over 2004/2005, during which time the volunteer maybe able to directly assist Kiribati and other participating countries develop their Regulations. Australia is also seeking to identify other options for addressing these delays.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

N/A

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

A. Adjustments

Australia is awaiting:

- UNOPS’s advice as to the balance (including interest) unspent from Australia’s contribution to project *VIE/REF/20/DEM/14*; and
- The Secretariat’s confirmation that both the unspent balance and any interest accrued on that balance should be returned to the Fund.

Upon receipt of this advice, Australia will notify the Secretariat of the timing and amount of monies to be returned to the Fund.

B. Other Issues

Please note that attached excel spreadsheet includes data missing from the 2002 progress report.

Annex II

PROGRESS REPORT OF CANADA

2003 Status on Canada's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31st 2003, the Executive Committee has approved 60 activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of Canada to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US \$7,257,897 approved as bilateral contributions from Canada, US \$5,102,176 has been disbursed including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount*
1993	\$649,500.00
1994	\$536,270.00
1995	\$50,000.00
1996	\$762,685.00
1997	\$853,950.00
1998	\$548,710.00
1999	\$727,040.00
2000	\$917,251.00
2001	\$878,582.00
2002	\$525,450.00
2003	\$808,459.00
TOTAL	\$7,257,897.00

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

B. Summary Data by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV,PRP, TAS,TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, Canada's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)*
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects	3	\$562,000
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	7	\$920,020
Project Preparation	2	\$31,075
Technical Assistance	28	\$3,963,720
Training	20	\$1,781,082
TOTAL	60	\$7,257,897

*Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds

II. Project Completion's Since Last Report

Since the last progress report, Canada has financially completed 6 projects.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

Benin RMP

Over 150 refrigeration technicians have been trained under this project and equipment has been allocated to training institutions. A draft Code of Good Practice has been developed and is expected to be finalized by mid-2004. In August 2003, a train-the-trainers workshop for customs officers was held with the additional in-kind assistance of a Canadian government expert specializing in the identification and handling of ODS and ODS products.

Bolivia: RMP

Implementation of the training program for refrigeration technicians began in August 2002 and will last until October 2004. Bolivia adopted legislation in March 2004 to control the import of CFCs and other ODS. Additionally, the Bolivian Governmental Ozone Commission has developed a computerized national information system in order to monitor the import and use of ODS. In May 2004, 35 customs officers participated in two train-the-trainers workshops. With ODS control legislation now enacted in Bolivia, planning for further customs training, public awareness and recovery and recycling activities has commenced.

Chile: RMP

Training of technicians was initiated in 2003 and 200 refrigeration technicians have been trained thus far. Approximately 600 more will be trained by October 2004, with another 600 to be trained in 2005. As well, seven local training institutions have been equipped with modern refrigeration servicing equipment. A draft code of good practice for refrigeration technicians in Chile has been developed and will be finalized by November 2004. Comprehensive draft ODS import control legislation has been developed. Canada carried out a mission to Chile with UNEP in May 2004 to impress the importance to high-level government officials the need to move forward with adoption of the legislation as soon as possible. As soon as the legislation is approved, work will begin the recovery and recycling program. UNEP is responsible for carrying out the Training of Customs Officers and Public Awareness components of the RMP.

Colombia: Training of Customs Officers

A train-the-trainers workshop was held in 2003 with the participation of 59 customs and environment officers. ODS identifiers have been purchased and distributed to customs officers in Colombia. Phase II of customs training commenced in February 2004 and includes 3 training workshops for customs officers, ending in May 2004. Phase III will include 4 more workshops and is planned for June – October 2004.

Cuba RMP

This project is nearing finalization. Over 2000 refrigeration technicians and 600 customs officers have been trained. Mobile Air Conditioning recovery and recycling machines were distributed and are being used by bus and train service workshops. A TPMP for Cuba was submitted to the 43rd Meeting of the ExCom by Germany, UNDP, France and Canada.

India: National Halon Bank Management Plan

This project is being implemented in collaboration with Australia. The Canadian component of the project, “installation and operation of a halon recycling/ reclamation facility”, was completed in 2003. This included the acquisition and transport of the equipment, its installation and the training of facility personnel in the equipment’s operation. Additionally, a Halon Management Group / Advisory Forum was established and a national halon database was developed. Canada will work with Australia on the remaining activities to be implemented by Australia in 2004, including data collection for input into the national critical halon users database, fire engineering & system maintenance training courses for large halon owners/users, technical assistance/consultancy services to critical halon users, technical assistance for the collection, storage and transportation of halon from non-critical users to the Bank, and public education and awareness activities.

Jamaica: CFC Terminal Phase-Out Management Plan (TPMP)

The Canadian component of this project (co-implemented by UNDP) includes mostly activities for further training of refrigeration technicians, recovery and recycling and the development of a code of good practice for refrigeration. In total, 153 technicians were trained so far through nine four-day workshops held by four training institutions, between November 2002 and November 2003. A draft Code of Good Practice has been developed to establish standards for the management and servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Equipment was also provided to Jamaican refrigeration technicians including 36 recovery machines for stationary installations, 60 recovery pumps for domestic refrigerators and 24 recovery cylinders. For 2002, Jamaica’s CFC consumption, as reported to the Ozone Secretariat, was just under 32 ODP T. Data for 2003 still needs to be finalized but indicates a CFC consumption of 16.2 ODP T. Therefore, Jamaica is clearly surpassing the CFC control targets indicated in its TPMP agreement with the ExCom.

Uruguay: RMP

This project was completed in July 2003. Over 160 refrigeration technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices. Spin-off courses resulted in the training of a further 100 technicians. Three workshops were carried out to train Uruguayan customs officers in the control and monitoring of CFCs and other ODS imports. As well, ODS identification equipment was transferred to the National Customs Office. Assistance was also provided for developing key national policies including legal instruments to enforce the restriction of production and imports of ODS-containing equipment, and to implement the ODS import licensing system. Two decrees were approved: one on the National Programme for the

Gradual Phase-out of the Use of Ozone Depleting Substances and another on the Prior Authorisation System for ODS Import and Export.

IV. Completed and On-going Projects

Of the 60 activities approved to date, 38 have been completed, one closed and the remaining 21 are on-going.

V. Status of Project preparation, by country

n/a

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

n/a

Annex III

PROGRESS REPORT OF GERMANY

Progress Report 2003 (narrative):**Project status changes in Progress Report 2003 compared to 2002.**

Since the last progress report, the Government of Germany has changed the status of the following projects:

Project Number	Project Title	Remarks
ALG/HAL//31/PRP/42	FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of investment project
ASP/HAL/28/TAS/39	FIN	Project preparation and technical assistance lead to regional investment project.
ANG/SEV/34/CPG/02	FIN	CPG led to RMP
EGY/REF/29/TAS/74	ONG from FIN	Reclassified because UNIDO is still implementing contract.
EGY/REF/29/TAS/76	ONG from FIN	Reclassified because UNIDO is still implementing contract.
KEN/FUM/30/PRP/23	FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of investment project
KEN/REF/26/TAS/19	COM	Activities completed
LES/REF/37/PRP/07	COM	Project preparation lead to approval of RMP-Update
MAR/REF/37/PRP/14	COM	Project preparation lead to approval of TPMP
MLW/REF/26/TAS/11	COM	Project completed. PCR submitted.
MOR/FUM/26/DEM/26	FIN	Activities concluded, PCR submitted
NAM/PHA/37/PRP/08	COM	Project preparation lead to approval of TPMP
NAM/REF/26/TAS/06	COM	Project completed. PCR under preparation.
NIR/HAL/34/PRP/87	FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of investment project
SEY/REF/37/PRP/07	COM	Project preparation lead to approval of RMP-Update
SWA/REF/26/TAS/05	COM	Project completed. PCR under preparation.
SWA/REF/37/PRP/06	COM	Project preparation lead to approval of TPMP
UGA/REF/26/TAS/07	COM	Project completed. PCR under preparation.
ZIM/REF/26/TAS/15	COM	Project completed. PCR under preparation.
CPR/SEV/33/PRP/372	FIN	Project completed. No PCR required.
IND/FOA/34/PRP/309	FIN	Project preparation lead to two investment projects.
IRA/FOA/35/PRP/118	FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of national CFC phase out plan
IRA/FOA/37/PRP/154	FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of national CFC phase out plan
LEB/REF/28/TAS/31	FIN	Project completed. PCR submitted.

Project Number	Project Title	Remarks
OMA/HAL/34/PRP/03	FIN ONG	Project preparation finished. Project turned over to World Bank.
PNG/PHA/36/PRP/04	FIN ONG	Project preparation lead to approval of RMP.
YEM/FUM/34/PRP/09	COM ?FIN	Project preparation lead to approval of investment project, first phase
CRO/ARS/36/PRP/16	TRA	Funds transferred to CRO/HAL/39/PRP/19
EUR/SEV/28/TAS/01	FIN	Project completed. PCR submitted.

Annex IV

PROGRESS REPORT OF ITALY

2003 Status on 7 Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31st 2003, the Executive Committee has approved 7 activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of Italy to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US \$ 5.324.489 approved as bilateral contributions from Italy, US \$ 2.454.567 has been disbursed including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount*
2001	3.374.489
2002	1.950.000
2003	-
TOTAL	

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

B. Summary Data by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV,PRP, TAS,TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, 7 bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)*
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects		
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	7	5.324.489
Project Preparation		
Technical Assistance		
Training		
TOTAL	7	5.324.489

*Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds

II. Project Completion's Since Last Report

N/a

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

N/a.

IV. Completed and On-going Projects

Of the 7 activities approved to date, all are on-going.

V. Status of Project preparation, by country

In China, **ONGOING**

In India, **ONGOING**

In Romania, **ONGOING**

In Yugoslavia, **ONGOING**

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

N/a

Annex V

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mexico Chillers Concessional Lending Pilot Project – UK Progress Report – 2004

1. The Mexico Chillers Concessional Lending Pilot Project is the United Kingdom's only bilateral project. The project was implemented by the World Bank. ExCom has decided that the project has been subsumed into Mexico's National CFC phase-out plan (ExCom Decisions 42/11 and 42/32). As of March 2004, the project should be considered completed and the United Kingdom will make no request of the Executive Committee with regards to the second phase of the project.

Background

2. The project had four primary objectives: (i) to test various loan conditions to finance the replacement of 20 CFC chillers with energy-efficient CFC-free systems; (ii) to assess the sustainability of a revolving fund created by the project; (iii) to reduce technology risks and the uncertainty associated with the level of electricity savings; and (iv) to encourage borrowing for early chiller replacement.
3. The total cost of the project was estimated at US\$2.3million of which \$1million was to be provided as a grant to Mexico by the United Kingdom from its bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund. The remaining \$1.3million was to be provided as counterpart funding from two sources: (i) \$1million from the Fideicomiso para el Ahorro de Energía Eléctrica (FIDE), and (ii) \$300,000 co-financing from chiller owners. In addition, FIDE contributed additional \$200,000 solely to fund energy efficiency activities related to the chiller project. The initial grant funds and the funds recovered into the revolving fund were used exclusively for chiller replacements. A limit of US\$120,000 was set as the cost of each chiller replacement. Installation, transport and insurance of chillers were funded by chiller owners.
4. The United Kingdom's Progress Report to the 40th Executive Committee meeting provides further background.
5. The project's achievements were as follows:
 1. The Mexican counterpart (FIDE) funding exceeded by 40% the expected amount (\$700,000 instead of the \$500,000 requested). FIDE's total contribution of \$700,000 included an additional \$200,000 grant for energy efficiency improvements in the chiller system.
 2. The building owners contribution exceeded by 350% the expected amount (\$692,300 instead of the \$153,466 expected), thereby accounting for 34.8% of project costs instead of 13% of project costs expected.
 3. The ODP to be eliminated in the first year was 56% greater than the expected (7.8 tons instead of 5 tons).

4. Twelve (12) chillers were financed instead of the ten (10) expected, with the same grant amount expected to replace ten chillers due to the increased building owner contributions.
 5. Disbursements were made on schedule with 100% disbursement achieved in August 2002 upon payment to suppliers of 15% of the contract sum originally withheld.
 6. 100% of building owners that participated in the program have made their monthly repayment on time.
 7. Based on the successful loan repayment achieved, sufficient funds were accumulated to allow the purchase of an additional two chillers.
 8. Loan conditions in both UDIs (Units of Investments, an inflation-adjusted monetary unit updated daily based on the consumer price index) and US\$ with a 2% interest rate, that permit the sustainability of the revolving fund, were attractive to building owners which proves that a credit programme in this sector is feasible.
 9. Energy savings were 36% higher than proposed (7,387,902kWh/yr instead of 5,423,539kWh/yr proposed)¹.
6. The promising results of this project, not least the fact that 100% of participating building owners made their loan repayments regularly and on time, lend strong support to the Executive Committee considering using the concessional lending approach to financing in future.

¹ These savings are based on the results of in-situ verification tests performed on 9 out of the initial 10 chillers selected to participate in the program.